

VOL. VI.—No. 66.

THIRD EDITION EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

Austria and Prussia verging on War.—The former shows bad faith to Italy.—She overcharges the debt of Venetia.—Property withheld from Italy.—Prussia notices Austria to abandon her course or prepare for war.—The demobilization of the Prussian Army Stopped.—A March on Vienna Simply a Question of Hours.—American Citizens Thanked by Bismark.—England pleading for the Insurrectionary Cretans.—Napoleon's Policy of Peace.—Russia and the United States, Etc. Etc. Etc.

Another Austrian and Prussian War. VIENNA, September 13.—We are on the verge of another war, which threatens to equal in extent that just ended. Austria shows bad faith in negotiating with Italy, and has made unreasonable demands, to which Italy will not submit. Austria has overcharged the debt of Venetia, and withheld Venetian property, which she was bound to transfer.

Protest of Prussia. BERLIN, September 14.—Prussia has emphatically notified Austria that she will not suffer Italy, her ally, to be insulted and defrauded, and that if Austria persists in her present course, war must follow.

The Prussian Army Ready to Move. PRAQUE, September 14.—The homeward march of Prussian troops from Bohemia has been peremptorily arrested, and the demobilization of the entire army stopped.

Probable Advance of Troops on Vienna. DRESDEN, September 14.—Everything looks like war. There is no reply from Austria to the notification of Prussia. It is now but a question of hours, whether troops be not again put in motion for Vienna.

RUSSIA. Count Bismark's Acknowledgments to American Citizens. BERTIN, September 15.—Count Bismark has sent a letter of thanks to the United States Minister, acknowledging the kindness of the American residents who furnished the fifty tons of ice for the wounded in the hospitals.

FRANCE. Napoleon's Forthcoming Circular to the European Powers. PARIS, September 15.—It is expected that the circular which the Emperor Napoleon is about to issue to the powers of Europe will be very pacific in its tone and character.

RUSSIA. Departure of the American Fleet. ST. PETERSBURG, September 15.—The United States Squadron left Russian waters to-day.

The Alliance with the United States. MOSCOW, September 15.—The Moscow Gazette extols the alliance between Russia and the United States.

TURKEY. England Pleading for the Cretans. LONDON, September 15.—It is said that Great Britain has urged the Porte to give an autonomy to Crete, and that the Porte has refused.

The Troubles Increasing. LONDON, September 15.—The troubles on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean are on the increase.

FOREIGN NEWS BY STEAMER.

Arrival of the "Palmyra" at New York. NEW YORK, September 17.—The steamer Palmyra, from Liverpool on the 4th, and Queenstown on the 6th, has arrived. She brings the following items of news:—

The Daily Telegraph says that the last advices from Canada are the reverse of discouraging, and that the object of the Home Government in dispatching small reinforcements is to meet the admirable spirit of the colonists with a corresponding promptitude and energy, and to render the defense of the whole frontier, ashore and afloat, thoroughly effective.

The Sunday Gazette says that when additional reinforcements reach Canada, the British army in that quarter will amount to 16,000 men. Mr. Bright has accepted an invitation to the Public Reform banquet in Dublin. The date is not known, but it is expected to take place before the middle of October.

On Sunday, the 24, while a female member of the sect known as the Plymouth Brethren was addressing about 150 persons in the open air at St. Mary's, a wall, forming part of the ruins of the late great fire, fell upon the crowd, killing six, and injuring twenty more or less, some fatally.

From Mexico. NEW YORK, September 17.—Private advices from Mexico state that San Luis Potosi is being evacuated by the Imperialists. The Liberals were fast arming new troops. Americans were constantly arriving and swelling the ranks of the Liberal army, and every effort is being made, and with much success, to promptly pay for shipments in coin or merchandise. Large orders had been forwarded to the agent of the republic in the United States, mostly for heavy artillery and ammunition, for both the Gulf and Pacific coasts. The Liberals will immediately fortify all important seaports.

Ristori. NEW YORK, September 17.—The sale of tickets for Ristori's performances commenced to-day. Chickering's piano-forte warrooms were crowded with people, and a line was formed, extending around the building and into Broadway. The Ristori excitement has reached a high point, and speculators are getting \$15 and \$20 for tickets.

GENERAL GRANT.

Position of General Grant in Relation to Political Contests.—His Opinion of Northern Sympathizers with the Rebels. The Chicago Republican, in a letter from its reporter travelling with the Presidential party, makes the following interesting statements in connection with General Grant's refusal to present himself to the soldiers who attempted to call him out in advance of the President's arrival at Cincinnati:—

The fact is, that General Grant knows, as has been patent to every one during the whole of this trip, that continued efforts have been made to embitter his relations with the President by exciting the jealousy of the latter, or by making invidious distinctions between them, and he is determined that no act of his shall lend any encouragement to any such contemptible proceeding on one hand, or those that have been made with like persistency to identify him with the political views of the President on the other. General Grant feels that, next to the President, he is the head of the army of the United States, not the leader of a political party. He does not consider the army a place for a politician, and therefore will not permit himself to be committed to the support of either the present political parties, nor that the army shall be made a party machine.

General Grant's Indorsement. I have submitted the above to the General, who entirely approves of what I have written, and says that it fully and exactly expresses his views. I will, however, state that as originally written, the concluding sentence was in these words: "When he becomes a partisan he intends immediately to resign his present position," and to this the General objected, saying it might be taken to imply that at some future time he did intend to become a partisan, whereas his only intention in using those words was to express his unwillingness to identify himself with any political party whatever.

The above conversation with General Grant took place in the baggage and refreshment car attached to the train, in the presence of Major-General Rawlins, Chief of Staff to General Grant; also of another Major-General, who, I think, was General Stoneham, but of this I am not certain. I did not take any particular notice who it was.

In addition to these military men, there were also present Mr. Ward, who is connected with the New York Times; John Hogan, of St. Louis, Missouri; Mr. Charles C. Williams, of New York, Washington, and one or two members of the Columbus delegation, whose names I don't know.

In about a minute afterwards, General Grant, who had been in the President's car to present himself to the people assembled at West Junction, re-entered the car, and having seated himself, beckoned to me to come and speak with him for a moment. He then said to me, "I have just read your account already submitted to him, and he would like it to be understood that he had refused to receive the proposed demonstration, entirely because he felt it his duty to refuse any reception or demonstration tendered separately to himself travelling with the President, or to do anything which might be construed as favoring any political party. He then said to me that if you should be then used by those who sought to commit him either for or against the President's policy, or to attach any political significance to his presence on the President's excursion, he had been made of his name by John Hogan, who has presumed to state that General Grant was politically with the President, and on one occasion by Mr. Stewart. He left that was, to me, all things desirable for officers of the army to avoid participation in ordinary political conflicts, except it was their duty as citizens to support only men who could show a record of consistent loyalty. Whether a man's sentiments were Unionist or Republican he said he felt that it was an insult to any loyal man to ask him to vote for any candidate who was not a loyal man in 1861. In this connection he said that, without expressing any views of his own for or against the Union policy, he yet felt it to be a misfortune for Mr. Johnson that the advocates of his policy in the States through which he had just passed, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, had in some instances put up with a man who, in 1861, and in 1862, had been guilty of known disloyalty to the Government; because (and this was said in a very emphatic manner) he felt that to ask men whose sons had shed their blood for the Union to vote for men who had done this, was the greatest insult that could be offered. Southern men he could make allowances for, and he could ride through the South and get out on a platform and shake his hands with men who had been Lee, Johnston, or Forrest, because, though they had been almost educated into secession, they were now truly honest and loyal in their adherence to the Union, and were seeking to strengthen it. But that did not hold in the case of those Northern men who had once been disloyal, and neither desired to associate with them nor have them for his friends. No such men should have his support, nor ought they to be supported by his friends. He said that he was supported by his friends throughout the Northern States. He particularly instanced, as a specimen of this objectionable class of men, Heister Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, saying that to ask any soldier to vote for such a man, or at one time known disloyal, against another who had served four years in the Union army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country, was a gross insult. He then desired to support Mr. Johnson's policy at them, but at all events let them vote only for such men as were true to the country in 1861.

Murder in Massachusetts. WORCESTER, Mass., September 17.—About 3 o'clock this morning, an intoxicated man named Fallon murdered his wife. She was asleep, when he entered the house, and awoke her. High words ensued, when he seized an axe and struck her with it, instantly killing her. He has been arrested.

German Schutzen Festival in Washington. WASHINGTON, September 17.—The first German Schutzen Festival in this city is being celebrated to-day. Large numbers of Germans, with their friends from abroad, are engaged in the festivities, which are to be continued until Friday.

The Health of Secretary Seward. WASHINGTON, September 17.—Secretary Seward still lies in a critical condition, although the symptoms this morning appear to be favorable.

The Baltimore Riot. BALTIMORE, September 17.—The Methodists of this city will hold a public meeting to-night to take action in reference to the late camp meeting riots.

The Paris letter-writers attribute to Napoleon III the inflammatory rheumatism, diabetes, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, Smith's disease, acute gout, aneurysm, aortic aneurysm, intestinal calculus, and several other things; he was also almost poisoned at Vichy; but he manages to survive all, even Bismark's dose of Prussian acid.

THE "CHESAPEAKE" AFFAIR.

Arrest on a Charge of Murder of the Confederate Officer who Seized the "Chesapeake." On Saturday evening last, Deputy United States Marshal Bagley and Officer Cochran arrested John C. Braine, the Confederate naval lieutenant who seized the steamer Chesapeake, on the 5th of December, 1863, while she was on her passage from New York to Port-au-Prince, and was arrested at the Wall House, in Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D. The warrant on which he was arrested was issued by Commissioner Charles W. Newton.

The commandant is James Johnston, first engineer of the Chesapeake at the time of her seizure. Mr. Johnston was wounded during the capture, and his assistant, Oran Shafer, was murdered. The prisoner is now at the Forty-fifth Precinct station house. The warrant on which John C. Braine died on or about the 5th day of December, 1863, piratically and feloniously arise and capture and rob and aid and abet in capturing and robbing, the steamship or vessel Chesapeake, and murder one Oran Shafer, a citizen of the United States, by shooting him to death with a pistol or pistols, and did assault one James Johnston and others by shooting him with a pistol or pistols, and did feloniously take possession of and run away with said steamship. From documents found in the prisoner's possession, it appears that he joined an organization of a secret character in New Orleans last month. The organization is called the "Knights of Arabia." The prisoner was taken before Commissioner Newton at 10 o'clock this morning.—N. Y. World.

OBITUARY.

Death of Dr. Augustus A. Gould. Dr. Augustus A. Gould, well known in literary and scientific circles in the United States and in Europe, died in Boston on Saturday morning, April 23, 1866, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1825. He pursued the study of medicine, and commenced practice in Boston, where he speedily rose to the position of a leading physician. In his profession he was widely esteemed, and he was still more extensively known as a scientific student and writer.

He was appointed by Congress in 1846 to classify the shells collected by the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, and contributed a quarto volume to the history of that national enterprise. He was associated with Professor Agassiz in the preparation and publication of his earlier works, and was largely instrumental in inducing that distinguished professor to make his home in the United States, and his scientific work known as "Lamarck's Genera of Shells, with a List of Species, translated from the French," published in 1833; "A System of Natural History," in the same year; "Report on the Invertebrata of Massachusetts," in 1841; "Principles of Zoology," in connection with Agassiz, in 1843; "The Terrestrial Air-breathing Mollusks of the United States," in 1851-55; and "Mollusca and Shells," being Volume 12 of the United States Exploring Expedition, in 1852. He published also "Icones Conchologicae: Descriptions of Shells and Mollusks, from 1859 to 1862." Dr. Gould was one of the leading members of the Boston Society of Natural History; he was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society; of the American National Society of Science; and two years ago was unanimously elected President of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

He contributed volunarily to the published transactions of these distinguished bodies. At the time of his death he was engaged in preparing a report on the insects of Massachusetts, at the request of the State Legislature. His contributions to scientific and medical journals, at home and abroad, were numerous and valuable. His funeral takes place in Boston to-morrow afternoon.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Arrivals of Delegates.—Prospect of a Large Gathering.—General Steadman Probably to Preside.—General Wool for Temporary Chairman. CLEVELAND, September 16.—Among the delegates arrived to-day are Generals C. L. Graham, of New York; Denver, of Washington; M. L. Stevens, of St. Louis; Heath, of Wisconsin; A. A. Smith, of New York; Wilson, of Columbus, and Rousseau, of Kentucky.

The prospect is good for a large and enthusiastic gathering. Thirteen guns are to be fired at sunrise to-morrow, and thirty-six on the assembling of the Convention. The permanent President will probably be General Steadman. Each State is to nominate a Vice-President and a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

The speech of the temporary Chairman, Gen. Wool, will occupy about ten minutes. It will be emphatic and to the point. The old hero will discharge a regular Paikhan gun into the ranks of the radicals, warning the country of the revolutionary tendency of their doctrines, and of the desolation which their attempted enforcement would bring upon the North, like that foreshadowed for the South, in his letter to Gen. Cass, of December, 1860.

The Convention will probably adjourn on Tuesday evening or on Wednesday morning.—N. Y. Times.

The President Resting Yesterday. WASHINGTON, September 15.—The President has remained quiet at the White House to-day, resting from the fatigue and exhaustion consequent upon his late protracted journey. He will resume the discharge of his Executive duties to-morrow. Admiral Farragut left for New York to-night.

Murder of a Confederate General.—General (Grand) Moody was shot dead by an unknown assassin, in his office at Port Gibson, Mississippi, on Saturday night. Nine bullets were lodged in his head. General Moody had lived in Port Gibson for twenty-nine years. He was a lawyer by profession, and had attained wealth and eminence. He served four years in the Rebel army, commanding the artillery in Longstreet's corps. He fought in twenty-eight battles. Since the conclusion of the war he had been a supporter of the Administration, and was a delegate to the "My Policy" Convention, at Philadelphia. He was fifty years of age at the time of his death. He was proverbially honest and generous, and, saving his rebellion, his record was honorable.

Sale of the Largest Farm in Illinois.—A few days since Michael L. Sullivan sold his farm of twenty-two thousand acres, lying six to ten miles south of this place, to Mr. Alexander, of Morgan county, for seventeen dollars per acre, or three hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars, cash. Mr. Alexander also bought the stock, grain, hay, and farming utensils on the place of Mr. Sullivan, which made the whole amount of purchase money nearly or quite five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Sullivan has yet a "place" of forty-five thousand acres in Illinois county, besides more land. Mr. Alexander will "stock" the "farm" immediately with three thousand or more head of cattle. He will ship five hundred head per week to the market from this point. We "farm" out here, and do business generally on a large scale.—Bomer (Campaign Guide, O.) Journal.

Receipts from Customs.—The receipts from customs at the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for the week ending September 8, were as follows:—Boston, \$466,873-25; Philadelphia, \$233,710-25; Baltimore, \$207,981-63. The receipts at the port of New Orleans from August 27 to August 31 were \$50,426-73.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMBOATS.

A Ferry-Boat Run Into by an Excursion Boat—Several Persons Injured—Probably Fatal Results, Etc. At 10-30 o'clock yesterday morning a collision occurred at the foot of Desbrosses street, North River, between the ferry-boat D. S. Gregory, plying between this city and Jersey City, and the George Washington, an excursion boat. From the statement made to our reporter by Captain M. Sherman, of the George Washington, it appears that the latter boat left the foot of Thirty-fourth street yesterday morning, bound for Keyport, with a large number of passengers.

She stopped at Christopher street for more passengers, and then started for the foot of Cortland street, where she was to make another landing. As she was nearing the foot of Desbrosses street, Captain Sherman observed the ferry-boat Gregory making for the slip at the foot of that street. Both boats were making pretty good headway, and Captain Sherman, fearing a collision, blew his steam-whistle once, and the ferry-boat was going to the left; and as boats coming down the river have the right of way, he continued his course.

Finding that the pilot of the ferry-boat paid no attention to the warning but kept on his course, Captain Sherman, in a moment inevitable, reversed the engines, but it was too late. Scarcely had the wheels made more than two turns after he engines had been reversed when the boats collided, the excursion striking the ferry-boat bow on about fifteen feet toward the wheel, and staying in the latter's cabin completely. Fortunately there being very few passengers on board the ferry-boat, no one was injured. The bow of the George Washington was broken, and some fifteen feet of the bulwarks carried away.

The boat was crowded with passengers, and three of them were seriously injured. They are Mrs. Philippina Hans, a German woman aged 32, and residing No. 7 Hudson street, Jersey City, and both her legs badly fractured. Her daughter, aged four years, sustained a severe contusion of the thigh, and was badly cut about the arms and face. A Mrs. Downey, residing in Bergen, N. J., had one of her legs dangerously fractured.

Besides those named, several of the passengers were slightly injured. A boy, whose name was not ascertained, had one of his arms badly cut. A fearful state of excitement almost amounting to a panic, ensued among the passengers on both boats, which was not quieted until the damage to the boats could be ascertained.

The passengers from the ferry-boat were landed at the foot of Desbrosses street, while the George Washington kept on down to Cortland street, where her passengers disembarked. Mrs. Hans and her daughter were at once conveyed to the New York Hospital, and received surgical treatment. The other passengers, Mrs. Hans' legs was so badly crushed that the surgeons were compelled to resort to amputation, and the limb was taken off.

The patient is in a very critical condition, and it is feared that she cannot survive her injuries. Her daughter is doing well, and is not considered to be dangerously injured. Mrs. Dawson, the other woman who was injured, was taken to her home by her friends.

Both boats are now lying at the Jersey City Dry-dock, awaiting repairs.—N. Y. World.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Meetings Throughout the State in Support of the Platform of the Philadelphia Johnson Convention.—Sheridan Not to Command the Fenian Army. NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—Meetings are being held all over Mississippi and Louisiana in support of the Philadelphia platform. A very large one at I-n-k-a last week adopted the resolutions of the Johnson Convention.

There is great activity among Fenians here, and several companies are being equipped for service, probably with the intention of again invading Canada. I have the highest authority for stating that Sheridan has no idea of commanding the Fenian army; neither has there been authority for the use of his name in that or any other connection.

Private advices from the sugar region state that a fair but not full crop of sugar will be gathered.

ENTERTAINMENTS THIS EVENING.

AT THE CHEROKEE STREET THEATRE MAD'HE VESTRAL appears in her most successful play of "Guzon; or, the Captive of the Desert," by M. de la Harpe, translated by Kreutzer. Miss Josephine, Mr. George D. Clarke and other favorites make up the support. There is no doubt that the play will be a great success.

AT THE ARCH. Mr. and Mrs. W. Florence produce their new Irish specialty, entitled "The Irishman's Boy," which will be the last opportunity of "seeing" "The Irishman's Boy" as a specialty. The play is a very attractive bill.

AT THE AMERICAN, the Worried Sisters have been re-engaged, and they all appear this evening in the new play, "The Worried Sisters," by M. de la Harpe, translated by Kreutzer. The performance will conclude with the "Mad with the Mad," in which Miss Irene Worrell will sustain the part.

HELLER opens his third week with an admirable programme. This week will be the last of Heller's wonder-working with "Guzon." Several new acts will be given. The entertainment will be varied by the introduction of jokes and piano solos.

CARROLL and DIXIE give an entirely new bill this week. In addition to a newly selected musical arrangement, they give "The Captive of the Desert," and "The Irishman's Boy." The extraordinary illusion of the "Sisters" will be given, and the most attractive five portions of the programme. Heller's music is to be totally eclipsed in it.

Activity in the Disposal of Public Lands.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received the returns from the branch land office at Eau Claire, Wis., which show that 192,501 acres were disposed of during the past month, as follows:—With bounty land warrants, 1520; under the Homestead act, 2285; with agricultural college scrip, 97,324; sold for cash, 1232. Returns from the land office at St. Cloud, Minn., show that during the same month 604 acres were taken up under the Homestead act, and 3200 with military warrants. Total, 9364. At Ironton, Mo., the disposals amounted to 7113 acres, of which 6793 were under the Homestead act, and 320 with military warrants.

Establishment of Schools for Freedmen in Texas.—Circular No. 20, issued from the headquarters of the Bureau of Freedmen at Galveston, Texas, requires each sub-assistant commissioner or agent in that State to promptly make a report of the progress of the establishment of schools in the State, showing how many schools are in operation, with the names of the teachers. It is enjoined upon the sub-assistant commissioner to make the organization of freedmen's schools an essential part of his labors, and to establish them whenever practicable within his jurisdiction.

Mrs. Porch, living in the mountains of East Tennessee, is perhaps the oldest woman in America. Her age is one hundred and twenty-one years. Although entirely blind, she is hale and hearty, and walks without assistance. Her mind is not impaired to any great extent, and many of the most stirring and thrilling events of the Revolution are still fresh in her memory.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, September 17, 1866.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 3000 shares of Catawissa Railroad preferred sold at from 27 1/2 to 28 1/2, closing at the latter rate, an advance of 2 1/2; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56 1/2 to 57 1/2, closing at the latter rate, an advance of 2; Camden and Amboy at 125 1/2 to 126, no change; Reading at 57 1/2 to 58, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 33, no change; 60 1/2 was bid for Norristown; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 65 1/2 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 45 1/2 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was no bidding doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third, 64 for Tenth and Eleventh, 21 for Thirtieth and Fifteenth, 54 for Chestnut and Walnut, 70 for West Philadelphia, 17 for Hestonville, 30 1/2 for Green and Coates, and 27 for Girard College.

Government Bonds were firmly held at the advance. 111 1/2 was bid for 5-20s; 111 1/2 for 6s of 1881; 104 for 7-30s; and 98 for 10-40s. State and City Loans were in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 95 1/2, an advance of 1/2; new City 6s at 94 1/2; and old do. at 93 1/2.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred, sold 28 1/2; no change; 2 1/2 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 131 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 97 was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North American; 1474 for Philadelphia; 324 for Mechanics; 55 for Penn Township; 58 1/2 for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers and Mechanics; 100 for Traders; 67 for City; 43 for Consolidation; 57 for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central.

Quotations of Gold—101 A. M., 144 1/2; 11 A. M., 145; 12 M., 145 1/2; 1 P. M., 145.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY. Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 49 S. Third street.

RETAIL STOCKS. 6 1/2 Acad Music. 62 1/2 70 sh. Hestonville R 17 1/2

MARKET BOARD.

\$1000 Lch. 81... 92 1/2 100 sh. Cats dr... 27 1/2 8500 do... 92 1/2 100 sh. do... 28 1/2 6200 City sh. old... 95 100 sh. do... 25 1/2 15000 do new lots 99 100 sh. do... 28 1/2 4500 do new lots 99 100 sh. do... 104 1/2 8500 do... 99 100 sh. do... 28 1/2 8800 do... 99 100 sh. do... 28 1/2 8400 Pa. sh... 95 100 sh. do... 28 1/2 36 sh Pa. sh... 95 100 sh. do... 28 1/2 50 sh do... 95 100 sh. do... 28 1/2 100 sh do... 95 200 sh do... 28 1/2 50 sh Schn pl... 95 100 sh do... 104 1/2 100 sh do... 95 100 sh do... 28 1/2 3 sh Cam & Am... 125 100 sh do... 28 1/2 10 sh do... 125 100 sh do... 28 1/2 10 sh do... 125 100 sh do... 28 1/2 10 sh do... 125 100 sh do... 28 1/2 20 sh Road... 105 100 sh N Y & Mid 60 51 100 sh Lch Val 64 7 1/2 Lonch Zinc... 45

Exchange.

American Gold... 149 1/2 American Silver... 138 1/2 Compound Interest Notes:—

" June, 1864... 15 1/2 " July, 1864... 15 1/2 " August, 1864... 14 1/2 " Dec., 1864... 13 1/2 " May, 1865... 10 1/2 " August, 1865... 9 1/2 " Sept., 1865... 8 1/2 " October, 1866... 8 1/2

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, September 17.—The Flour Market is as firm as ever, but there is no vitality in the trade, the demand being confined entirely to the wants of the home consumers. Sales of 100 barrels common superfine at \$7 50; old and new extras at \$9 11; 1100 barrels common and choice Northwestern extra family at \$11 1/2 to \$12, the latter rate for fresh ground new wheat; and \$14 1/2 to \$15 for fancy brands, according to quality. A small lot of Eye Flour sold at \$9 50 to \$10.

The Wheat Market is quiet, but prices have undergone no material change. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$2 1/2 to \$2 3/2, and White at \$2 3/2 to \$2 5/2. Little doing in sales of Western at \$1 80 to \$1, and Pennsylvania at \$1 00 to \$1 10. There is no perceptible change to notice in the market for Corn, sales of 1000 bushels Western at \$2. Yellow is held at 94. Oats are scarce and in moderate request. Sales of new Southern at \$1 1/2 to \$1 3/4.

Cloverseed is selling in a small way at \$8 50 to \$7 50 per 64 lbs. Timothy is in steady demand at \$3 50 to \$4. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$3 25.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2 37, and Ohio at \$2 35 to \$2 40.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, September 17. The Cattle Market is dull this week, and prices unsettled and lower. About 2300 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 15 1/2 to 17 for Extra, the latter rate for a few choice; 14 1/2 to 16 for fair to good, and 12 1/2 to 13 for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:

50 head A. Christy & Brotnor, Western, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 30 " Jones McClees, Western, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 100 " J. Cassady, Western, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 100 " P. Hathaway, Western, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 80 " James Kirk, Western, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 101 " James Kirk, Western, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 104 " Ullman & Boehm, Chester county, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 114 " Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 140 " Moorey & Smith, Western, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2. 100 " T. Moorey & Bro., Chester co., 6 1/2 to 8 1/2, gross. 65 " H. Clark, Pennsylvania, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 76 " L. Frank, Western, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 65 " A. C. (Chestnut), Pennsylvania, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 111 " Frank & Shomburg, Western, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 76 " Hope & Co., Western, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2, gross. 32 " Drydocks & Co., Western, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 62 " J. Cassady, Western, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 59 " B. Baldwin, Chester county, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 52 " J. Cassady, Chester county, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 146 " B. Baldwin, Chester county, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2. 94 " Chandler & Co., Chester county, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 37 " Wagner, Western, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2, gross. 107 " H. Keller, Pennsylvania, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, gross. 101 " J. Cassady, Chester county, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. 32 " Shomburg & Co., Western, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2, gross. 63 " D. Gemmill, Delaware, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, gross. 12 " Preston & Linder, Chester co., 6 1/2 to 8 1/2, gross. 20 " James Berry, Western, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2, gross. Sheep are in fair demand at former rates; 10 000 head arrived and sold at 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 lb. gross, as to quality.

Cowars without change; 240 head sold at \$50 to \$60 for springers, and \$65 to \$100 for cow and calf.

Hogs are in better demand, at an advance; 2500 head sold at different yards at from \$14 1/2 to \$15 the 100 lbs. net.

Mr. Mapleson's season at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, has closed. Of this troupe, Madlle de Murres goes to Vienna, and Madame Trebell-Bottin to Warsaw, while Madlle Nielsen will make a provincial campaign.

A most singular dramatic event is the placing on the stage of the Theatre Francaise, Paris, of a dreamy piece written by Alfred de Musset, twenty-five years ago. The play is entitled Fandango.

Mr. Sothorn, having become so far restored to health as to be able to make a Double ascent of Ben Nevis, is about to play "Claude Melnotte" in the provincial theatres of Great Britain.

It is announced that Mr. Boucault is to produce a new sensation drama at Drury Lane just after Easter.

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN.

FROM INFANCY TO MARRIAGE.

BY MRS. WARREN.

AUTHOR OF "HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE OF TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR," "COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES," ETC.